

Swing the Red, White and Blue to the Breeze Today for the Boys of the 314th--They Will Be Returning Sunday

The Wheeling Intelligencer

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Wheeling Soldiers Start for Home Saturday

SPECIAL TRAIN ABANDONED FOR UNKNOWN REASON; BATTLE FLAG TO BE RETURNED TO THE CITY

Captains Graves and Fiske Make Positive Announcement That the Men of Batteries C and E Will Be "On Their Way" Saturday—Local Lads Strong For "Friday, the Thirteenth"

BY S. H. STEINHAUSER.

Special Dispatch to The Intelligencer.
CAMP LEE, June 5.—Wheeling boys have induced Color Sergeant Walter M. Overfield to come to Wheeling with them. He will carry the flag presented to the 314th field artillery by the people of Wheeling in Monday's parade. The flag bears one scar of battle. It went through France and into Germany.
Sergeant Overfield was born and raised in Bellair, O. He now resides at Morgantown, W. Va.
"Colonel Welch told me to run, if I had to do so, to save that flag," said Sergeant Overfield, "but I never had to carry her back an inch. I want to take the colors back where they belong—in Wheeling."
When Colonel Welch, acting brigadier general of the 155th field artillery brigade, fell wounded in action at Romagne, France, just as he breathed his last, he called to a color sergeant from Morgantown, W. Va., and said: "Sergeant, if I die make it your duty to return to the people of Wheeling, W. Va., the flag they presented to this brigade at Camp Lee." The sergeant gave his promise and Colonel Welch died. That flag was carried across the Rhine and back. It is now at Camp Lee, in the possession of the color sergeant. He will bring it to Wheeling and will be accompanied by Captain William S. Clarke, of New York, regimental chief of staff. The date of their coming to Wheeling has not been fixed, but Captain Clarke is planning to make formal return of the flag to the people of Wheeling.
Sergeant Robert Garrison will restore the banner tacked on the selective service train when it left Wheeling for Camp Lee. It bears the words, "Wheeling to Berlin." Garrison carried this banner in his pack almost to Berlin, and it, with the flag, will go back to be preserved.

BY S. H. STEINHAUSER.

Special Dispatch to The Intelligencer.
CAMP LEE, June 5.—Captain Lester R. Graves, who has command of the Wheeling boys, gave positive assurance to-night that the boys of Battery C, 314th field artillery, will be discharged Saturday. The captain said that he had orders to discharge his men Saturday, and that they will surely go on that day, despite any statement to the contrary, no matter where such statements come from.
Captain Warren Fiske, of Battery E, commander of the other Wheeling boys, makes similar announcement that all of his men will get away Saturday.
The boys presented Captain Fiske with a beautiful gold watch to-night. All of Captain Fiske's non-commissioned officers are Wheeling boys.
All commanders agree that the Wheeling boys will get away Saturday. It is expected that practically all of the men of the three West Virginia regiments—the 313th, 314th and 315th artillery—will be on their way home Saturday.
Elmer Hozick, of Wheeling, sang at the Y. M. C. A. tonight.
Shipments of smokers sent the boys from Wheeling have not arrived.
Just when it seemed certain that the boys from Wheeling would go home as a unit, demobilization headquarters this evening informed the boys that plans for a special N. & W. troop train had been dropped and that the boys can go home singly or anyway they please. It had been planned to send the troop trains over the Norfolk & Western via Bluefield and Huntington, and thence over the B. & O. to Parkersburg and Wheeling. The trains were to have departed practically all of the men of the 313th, 314th and 315th artillery regiments.
Final orders were issued this afternoon to close all service records, pay rolls and other enlistment records as of Saturday and to date discharges June 7, 1919. Officers say this order means that the boys will all have been examined prior to Friday evening, and that discharges, bonuses and pay will be handed the men Saturday. The final hour of service has not been specified.
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BURLESON RETURNS THE WIRE LINES TO OWNERS, BUT WILL RETAIN MEASURE OF CONTROL

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Telegraph and telephone companies whose lines have been controlled and operated by the government since last August 1, were ordered tonight to resume immediate operations for their own account by Postmaster General Burleson. The post office department, however, under the terms of Mr. Burleson's order, retains a measure of control of the services pending final legislative action by congress.
Regulations prohibiting discrimination against wire employees because of union affiliations, maintaining existing rates and charges and instructing companies to keep special accounts to facilitate cost settlement between themselves and the government are retained in effect under the order issued by the postmaster general.
Mr. Burleson accompanied the order with a statement giving the reasons which impelled him to take the action. He asserted that the president having recommended the return of the properties, the senate interstate-commerce committee having indicated that immediate return was advisable and the

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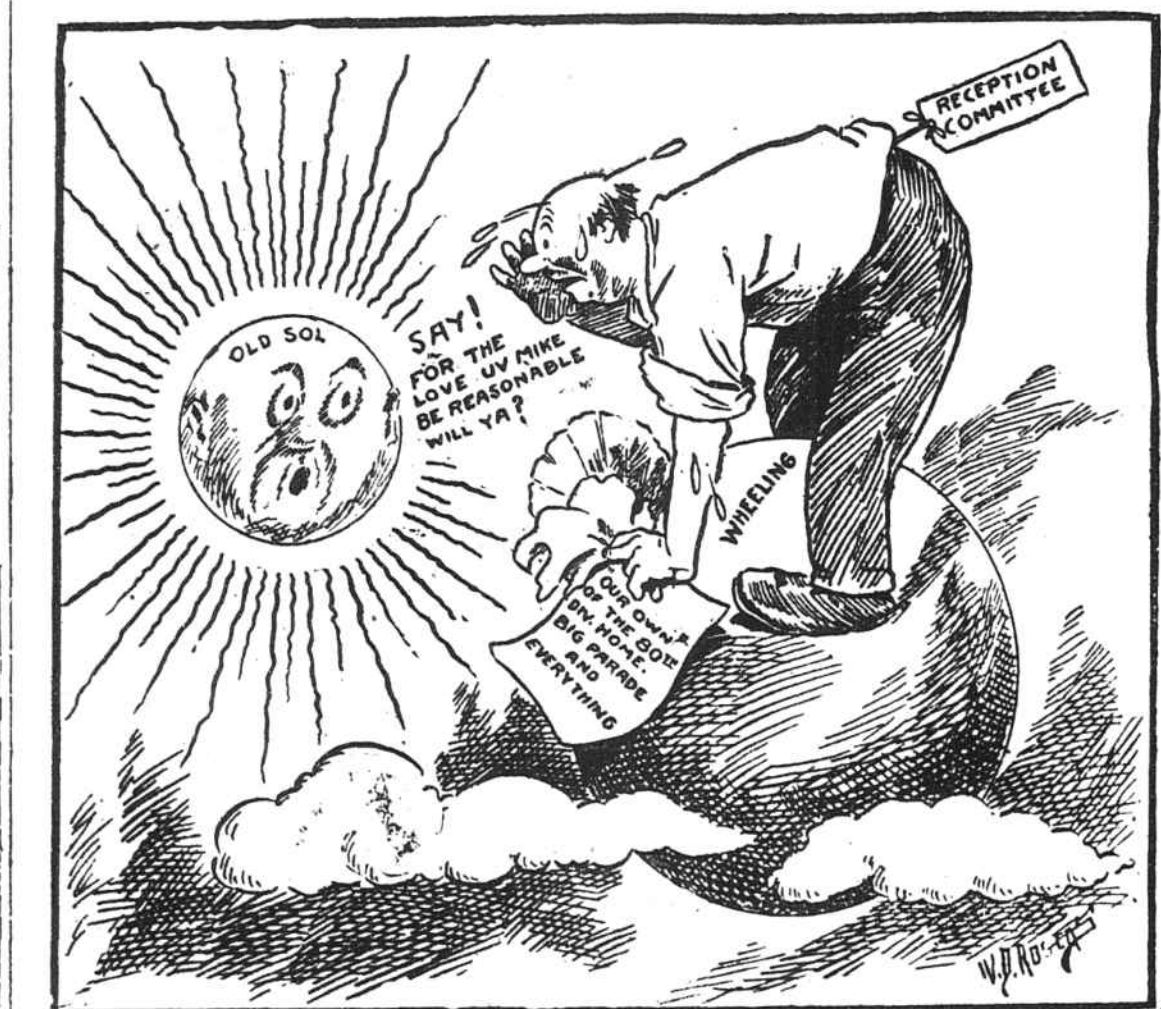
British in State of Disquietude Over the Russian Situation

By Field Marshal Viscount French of Tyne, K. P. O. M., etc. Copyright 1919 by The New York Herald Co. Registered in Canada in accordance with the copyright act. Copyrighted in Great Britain. Copyright 1919 by Houghton-Mifflin Co.
Thirty-ninth Installment
I had a long discussion with the prime minister at Walmer. Mr. Asquith possesses the rare quality of being able to discuss the most difficult and threatening situation with the utmost calmness and deliberation. He is a very attentive listener, and as he quickly appreciates and understands all that is told him, it did not take him long to become fully acquainted with the entire situation.
As I have said before, all the cabinet were at this moment very anxious as to the general outlook, but neither by word nor gesture did the prime minister display the least want of hope and confidence.
During my sojourn in France I had received several most kind and encouraging letters from Mr. Asquith, in which he expressed this warm appreciation of all that we had done, and said how truly he realized the very trying circumstances which surrounded us. He personally reiterated these kindly sentiments; but it was evident that the government had just begun to entertain doubts and fears which had induced them to call me into council. It was the faith inspired by this constant kindly sympathy, and his power as prime minister, which helped me to

believe that the shortage in guns and ammunition which threatened ultimate destruction would be overcome. The glorious troops under my command had gone valiantly to their death with a few more guns and a few more shells would have many times saved their sacrifice. And still no sufficient supplies came.
The question of munitions and the fear of invasion formed the basis of our long conversation at Walmer. After lunch I left with Kitchener and traveled by motor to London. With deep sorrow I recall the fact that this was the last of all the many days of happy personal intercourse which I spent with my old South African chief. As a soldier and a commander in the field I had always loved and venerated him; in his capacity as a politician and

minister my sentiments and feelings toward him were never the same.
I am willing to admit that our differences—which were great and far-reaching—may have been to some extent my own fault; but, be that as it may, our subsequent relations, down to the time of his tragic death, were always clouded by a certain mistrust of each other.
It rejoices my heart and alleviates the pain and regret which I feel to look back upon this one day spent almost entirely at-ate with him. On our way to London we had to pass by his country place at Broom's Barn, and he insisted on stopping for an hour to show me round it. To describe what I saw would only be a repetition of what is already well known. As he stood in the midst of its beautiful scenery and

surroundings, the true spirit of the great soldier shone out as distinctly and clearly as it ever did in the many and varied experiences we went through together in the South African war.
The eloquent and touching tribute paid to this great soldier's name by Lord Derby in the house of lords in June, 1916, brought out with telling force and happy expression Kitchener's deep affection for his "beloved Broom's Barn."
A short speech which I made on this occasion expressed my great appreciation of Lord Kitchener's capacity as a leader in the field.
I told the house that, after I received intimation of my appointment to command in France my first act was to seek out my old South African chief and suggest to him that we should repair together to the prime minister and ask



AS A SPECIAL FAVOR—PLEASE

REPLY TO THE GERMANS WILL COME MONDAY

SOME OF GERMANY'S REQUESTS REFUSED

Final Settlement of the Adriatic Question Assured Near at Hand

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
The council of four in Paris is still engaged in efforts to reach a conclusion with regard to the counter proposals made by the German peace delegates.
It also is working on the clauses of the Austrian peace convention which had not been completed when part of the treaty was handed the Austrians at St. Germain.
Reports in Paris are to the effect that the council will be unable to reply to the Germans before the end of next week. This probably is due to the complicated nature of the questions under advisement. It is understood that the financial clause of the Austrian treaty has been arranged, but that no sum has been fixed for Austria to pay. This matter, it is said, is to be left to a commission which will determine the amount and the method of payment after an investigation into Austria's resources.
Premier Paderewski of Poland has
(Continued on Page Ten.)

MARSHALL SIGNS THE SUFFRAGE RESOLUTION

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Vice President Marshall today signed the woman suffrage constitutional amendment resolution in the presence of Chairman Watson, of the senate women's suffrage committee, and other senators and representatives of women's organizations.
The vice president's signature was the last act upon the resolution at the capitol. Senator Gillette having attached his signature yesterday.
In recognition of the 50-year campaign of the National American Woman Suffrage association, the guests were limited to representatives of that association and members of congress, and the gold pen used was presented to the national association.

MEN OF THE 80TH GIVEN OVATION

PITTSBURGH, June 5.—Veterans of the 80th infantry regiment and the 315th machine gun battalion of the 80th division, passed in review here today before their home folks. The entire day was given over to welcoming the heroes, who had returned from the front. The parade was held in the afternoon, and the men were given a hearty welcome by the citizens of Pittsburgh. The 80th division was one of the most distinguished units of the American Expeditionary Force in France.

SEEKING COURT ORDER TO OPEN OVERLAND PLANT

PETITION FILED IN THE FEDERAL COURT

Company Officials and Labor Union Leaders Named as Defendants

TOLEDO, O., June 5.—A petition was filed in the United States district court here today requesting the court to order the reopening of the Willing-Overland automobile company plant, which has been closed since the rioting in which two persons were shot to death last Tuesday. The petition also asks that a restraining order be issued to prevent the defendants from interfering with the operation of the plant.
Federal Judge John M. Kilgus set Saturday as the day for hearing on the application.
The suit, filed by the Willing-Overland automobile company, is against the Willing-Overland company, John Quinlan, business agent for the Central Labor Union, W. B. Flynn, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, W. H. Johnson, president of the International Union of Machinists, Joseph La Londe, Victor Gauthier, local labor leader, and Machinists' union and Automobile Trades Council.

83 DEAD IN EXPLOSION AT WILKES BARRE; FIFTY INJURED

VICTIMS LITERALLY ROASTED IN BLOW-UP

Short Circuit Sets Off 300 Pounds of Black Powder With Deadly Results

WILKES BARRE, Pa., June 5.—Eighty-three men dead and fifty others burned and maimed, many of whom will die, is the toll of a terrible disaster in the Baltimore tunnel of the Delaware and Hudson coal company in the east end section of this city early to-day.
The disaster was caused by the explosion of 300 pounds of black powder and the dead and the maimed were literally roasted by the super-heated gas flames following the instant of the explosion. The tragedy occurred while the men were on their way to work this morning.
Owing to their working places being two miles from the mouth of the tunnel, the men were making the trip in a train of fourteen mine cars drawn by an electric motor, the powder being carried in two cars in the middle of the train. The train had penetrated the tunnel about 200 feet when August Rudica, one of the survivors, declared the overhead trolley which sagged, touched a steel keg head and formed a short circuit.
In an instant there was a shower of sparks and then the powder exploded with a terrific blast and a great sheet of flames, drawn by the air current enveloped the helpless men who were huddled closely together in the cars with no possible chance to escape. Owing to the ventilating system the flame was blown inward toward the first intimation of the disaster to those on the surface was the shrieks of anguish of the injured.
Rescue corps were at once formed and the dead and injured were rapidly brought to the surface where the living were given first aid treatment by physicians and then rushed to hospitals in ambulances and vehicles of all sorts. Even the fire apparatus was used in the emergency.
When the rescuers first entered the tunnel they found the dead and dying piled up in heaps in the cars and along the tunnel. Bodies of the dead were burned to crisp globes and the living were stripped from the limbs of the living. Of the dead sixty-nine were found dead in the tunnel and fourteen others succumbed to their injuries at hospitals. But forty-nine of the dead have so far been identified.
Among the men killed outright was James J. McCloskey, a former baseball pitcher at one time a member of the Philadelphia National League club.
Assistant General Manager Buchanan, of the Delaware and Hudson Coal company, after an investigation, gave it as his opinion that the explosion was not caused by the sagging of the overhead trolley. He is of the opinion that a steel bar or drill carried by one of the men came in contact with the wire forming the short circuit which caused the powder to give way. According to the company's figures 113 men and boys were being carried by the train and but 17 escaped injury.
Seward Butten, chief of the state bureau of mines, informed the Associated Press tonight that the state code contained regulations governing the storage of explosives in magazines and working places, but was silent on its transportation. Mr. Butten declared this was a grievous omission in the law, and that acting on his own responsibility he would issue regulations tomorrow morning which would check the present careless methods, and insist that they be obeyed until they can be enacted into law.

LOT OF SMOKE AND SOME FIRE IN THE SENATE TREATY DEBATE

BORAH CHARGES TAFT WITH PROPAGANDA WORK

Assistant Secretary of State Polk Forced Into First Public Statement

WASHINGTON, June 5.—In more than five hours of heated debate today the senate ran the whole scale of issues involved in the peace treaty controversy.
Starting with the controversy over the publication of the treaty, the discussion drifted to principles of the treaty and of the league of nations, and then to the question of the ratification of the treaty. The debate was characterized by partisanship and politics from both sides of the chamber.
Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, a Democrat, charged that Chairman Lodge and Senator Borah of Idaho, a Republican, made an attack of "a most sensational nature" on the president in their statements telling of copies of the unpublished treaty in New York. A searching investigation was demanded by the Nebraska senator.
Senator Lodge replied that there was nothing to conceal, and that he was welcome investigation which should include also the democratic state department.
Senator Borah made a similar statement and then charged that there was "a conduit" between those backing the league to enforce peace, headed by President Taft and those who possess information as to what is in the treaty.
Tonight Acting Secretary of State Polk, in a controversy through issuance of a statement denying a declaration of Senator Lodge during the debate, the state department took a hand in the controversy. The statement was a denial of the charges made by Senator Lodge during the debate, the state department had told newspapersmen financial sections of the treaty were in the hands of financial interests in New York.
"As far as I know," said Mr. Polk, "the first formal expression on the subject that has come from the department, is the statement of the treaty and the sections are not in the hands of unauthorized persons."
Meantime it became known that Senator Hitchcock in asking for an investigation of the channels through which copies of the treaty reached New York was acting with the backing of the White House. His resolution directing the foreign relations committee to investigate was introduced yesterday. It was said authoritatively, after he had been requested to do so at a White House conference.
This development, together with the statement of Mr. Polk was taken by some quarters to mean that hereafter the president and the state department may make a more direct part in the treaty controversy.
No vote was reached during the day on either the Hitchcock resolution or that introduced by Senator Johnson, Republican, of California, asking the state department for the treaty text. The latter, leaders hope, may be brought to a vote tomorrow, but the Hitchcock measure probably will not come again until Monday.
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INTERCHANGE POLICE OFFICERS IN EFFORT TO RUN DOWN GANG RESPONSIBLE FOR BOMB OUTRAGES

NEW YORK, June 5.—The eight cities in which bomb outrages were perpetrated Monday night have arranged for an interchange of police officers to facilitate co-operation of all the agencies at work running down the radicals responsible for the explosions. It was announced at police headquarters here to-night.
The statement came at the close of a conference between federal agents and representatives of the municipal police departments of various cities. It was stated that detachments of the New York bomb squad have been sent to Pittsburgh, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities in the hope that they can be of assistance in rounding up anarchists and other radicals who are familiar figures in the exclusive red society of New York.
Among those who attended the conference were Inspector Joseph Faurot, head of the New York bomb squad, Inspector Burliname, of the Washington police, representatives of the department of justice, the secret service and the bureau of mines. The federal representatives brought with them pieces of cloth found near the home of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, after it had been wrecked by a bomb Monday night and which they believe to be fragments of the garments worn by the anarchists who was blown to pieces in the explosion.
Officers connected with the police departments of several of the cities in which there were bomb outrages Monday night, will come to New York to give the police here whatever help they can. The belief was expressed that anarchists in several of the cities have fled to New York in an effort to avoid arrest.